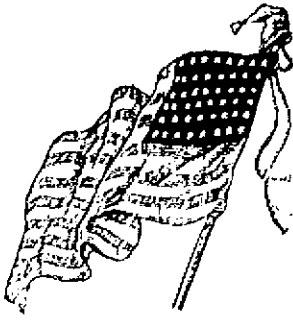


Newport Mercury

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NEWPORT, R. I. MARCH 2, 1918

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The Mercury.

THE MERCURY PUBLISHING CO

JOHN P. SANBORN, } Editors.
A. H. SANBORN, }

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NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1879, and is now in its one hundred and thirty-ninth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the United States, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, news, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable farm and household departments. Reaching many households in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

TERMS: \$2.00 a year in advance. Single copies in wrappers, 5 cents. Extra copies can always be obtained at the office of publication and at the various news routes in the city. Specimen copies sent free, and a special price given advertisers by addressing the publisher.

Local Matters.

Newport's Financial Condition

The Committee of 25, in their report to the Representative Council, make the following statement in regard to the financial condition of the city and taxes for 1918:

In 1917 the Committee of Twenty-five recommended appropriations of \$971,656.42. Of this amount \$75,000 was recommended to be raised by serial bonds and the estimated receipts of \$79,521.94 (including \$22,512.45 balance in treasury) made it necessary to raise \$220,134.48 by taxation. During the year 1917 the Representative Council added \$60,882.77 to the budget in addition to the \$971,656.42 recommended by the Committee of Twenty-five, making the total appropriation for 1917 \$1,032,539.19. To meet these additional appropriations of \$60,882.77 (for which no provision had been made by the Committee of Twenty-five) only \$23,000 was raised by serial bonds, leaving \$37,882.77 to be met from the regular income of the city and for which no provision had been made, hence the overdraft of \$4,942.51 at the beginning of 1918. If these additional appropriations had not been made during the year the city would have started the municipal year 1918 with a balance of \$41,940.26 instead of an overdraft of \$4,942.51.

The total appropriation for the year 1917 was \$1,044,339.19, or \$108,782.92 more than is recommended for 1918. A total of \$98,000 in serial bonds was issued. This year no serial bonds are to be issued and the recommended appropriations of \$935,656.27 are to be met entirely from the income of the city and even with the additional revenue which must be raised by taxation leaves the city in a better financial condition than in 1917.

The bonded debt of the city is now \$1,381,500, as against \$1,328,500 last year, less Sinking Fund \$497,504.90, making total net bonded indebtedness \$886,495.10; \$98,000 bonds maturing this year will be paid from the Sinking Fund and \$52,000 serial bonds will be paid from the income of the city and \$12,633 will be added to the Sinking Fund paid from the income of the city. This will leave the net bonded indebtedness at the end of 1918, \$821,862.10, provided no new bonds are issued this year.

It is estimated that the additional revenue to be raised by taxation this year can be met by the addition of new taxable property, by an equalization of values in some instances and by a revaluation in others.

Good Baseball Anticipated

Newport is looking forward to some interesting games of baseball here this year, as the Second Naval District will have a strong team composed of former college stars and leading players from some of the strong professional teams. Games are being arranged with the leading colleges and with some of the biggest of the big league teams, including the New York Giants.

Officers of the Naval Reserve force are endeavoring to arrange for the use of Freebody Park as a baseball ground, as they feel that they cannot afford to pay the rent asked for Wellington Park. Freebody Park was originally built for a ball field, and the location is much more desirable than the other park.

John S. Tobin for Chief

Newport has a new chief of police in the person of John S. Tobin, who was appointed by Mayor Burdick on Thursday evening, the appointment being confirmed by the board of aldermen without comment. Much interest had centered in the appointment, as the Mayor had kept his own counsel and no one appeared to know whom he would name for the office. Many names had been suggested as likely to receive the appointment, and Inspector Tobin had been mentioned among them; so the announcement did not come as a complete surprise.

The change in the head of the department comes as a result of the agitation during the fall and winter, which resulted in the representative council passing an ordinance requiring the Mayor to appoint a chief of police, with the advice and consent of the board of aldermen, to serve until the second Monday in January, 1919. An Act to legalize this ordinance was necessary before it could go into effect and this was passed by the General Assembly and signed by the Governor last week, but too late to permit of the appointment at the weekly meeting of the board of aldermen. It had been predicted by many that Mayor Burdick would re-appoint Chief Crowley, who has been at the head of the force for many years, but the prediction did not prove true.

The new Chief of Police was appointed to the force in 1898, while the Spanish war was on. His first few months were marked by some strenuous work, as he was assigned to the night beat on Thames street where there was lots of trouble that summer. There were many extra soldiers on the fort and many extra sailors on the Station, and as this was before the days of Federal patrols and while the men were allowed to buy liquor at their pleasure, the Newport police were kept busy at all times. Tobin made good here as well as in subsequent general or special duty and was finally made Inspector of Police, and virtually city detective. He has made a careful study of professional and amateur criminals, and has effected some important captures. He is thoroughly familiar with police duties as performed in Newport and elsewhere.

Committee of 25

The annual budget of the committee of 25 is now being printed at the Mercury Office, and will soon be ready for mailing to the taxpayers in accordance with the requirements of the city charter. According to law, this report must be mailed seven days before the representative council meets to take action upon it, and the council meeting will therefore be held about March 11th.

The final meeting of the committee of 25 was held on Monday evening, when the so-called "pruning committee" presented its report on cuts that might be made to the tentative budget in order to bring it somewhere near the total of available income of the city. The cut needed from the first summary of the expenses was estimated at about \$80,000, but all that the pruning committee could recommend was a little less than \$20,000. The balance necessary must be obtained by the tax assessors, either by finding new property or by increasing the valuation of some property already taxed.

The cuts as recommended by the subcommittee were generally approved by the whole committee. The individual amounts were generally small. A cut of over \$5,000 was made in the highway department, \$3,500 in the war emergency fund, \$1,000 in indexing and preserving records, about \$4,500 in the recreation department, and various other small amounts.

When the council meets, there will probably be an attempt made to restore some of these amounts, but as rule in the past the recommendations of the committee have been adopted.

Spring is on the Way

March is here, the first of the Spring months, and everybody is hoping that it will be a favorable month. The farmers would like to get some ploughing done this month, but unless the weather warms up enough to bring the deep frost out of the ground, little of this work will be accomplished. The frost has hardly started out as yet, and it is the deepest ever recorded here. Although there were many amateur war gardens in and about Newport last summer, there will probably be still more this year, many different agencies being engaged in promoting this form of work. Under the auspices of the Newport County Farm Bureau, many valuable lectures are being given for the benefit of the amateur gardeners.

The Coal Situation

The coal situation in Newport is still very far below normal, but the milder weather has somewhat lessened the demand for coal. The fuel administration is still insisting upon the use of cards and investigation by the police before the dealers can furnish any coal, and even then the orders are only granted for small amounts.

Some little coal has come in by rail this week, and there is supposed to be a considerable amount on the way here by water but nobody will venture a prediction as to when it will arrive. The Sound is still in bad condition because of the ice, great floes having collected in many places, which make navigation very serious. For this reason some of the empty barges have remained in the harbor waiting for conditions to improve before undertaking the journey back to the shipping point.

The loss of two barges off Block Island in the storm of Monday night was a heavy blow, although it did not directly affect Newport, as the coal was bound for other places.

The fact that coal can be quickly transported in the larger barges, when the proper impetus is exerted by the proper parties is well illustrated by the fact that a 2500 ton barge arrived in Fall River a short time ago, discharged her cargo, returned to the shipping point, and was back in Fall River again with a second load well inside of a week. The smaller barges, which bring coal to Newport not only have less seaworthy qualities, but they also have greater demurrage charges piled up because of the fact that there is no undue haste in loading them when they are ready for cargoes. It will be noticed that the big barges owned by the companies escape considerable demurrage.

This method of handling barges will have considerable influence on the proposition to build a municipal coal plant, either for the storing of the supply for city departments or for the selling of coal to the people at cost. If the city should go in for this proposition, accommodation should be provided for the 2500 ton barges, instead of those handling only about one quarter of this amount. There is no way of getting these barges into the inner harbor, as their draft is about 26 feet, while the channel through the inner harbor is only 18 feet and at the docks the depth is even less. This would preclude the use of the city dock for the large barges. On the Washington street shore, opposite the foot of Van Zandt avenue a pier could be carried out to water 20 feet in depth without undue expense, but this is the only place on the available water front where this could be done. It is a fair guess, however, that the residents of the Washington street section would be up in arms at any suggestion of a big coal dock on that shore, where many beautiful dwellings are now situated.

Water Supply Increasing

The various ponds which contribute to Newport's water supply have almost reached their normal height following the heavy storms of the last few weeks. In the early winter, a water famine was threatened and the water company gave warning that pipes must not be left open to prevent freezing on account of the shortage of water, and it was feared that a serious fire would reduce the available supply to nothing. However the rains came soon after, and the serious condition was averted. What may happen in the event that we have a dry summer this year, with the consumption of water practically doubled by the large number of United States forces here remains to be seen.

The heavy storm of Monday night and Tuesday morning brought nearly an inch of rain within a short time. The rain fell at intervals but when it did come it came hard. A high wind prevailed and there was some thunder and lightning, but as most people were in bed at the time, they suffered little inconvenience. The heavy down pour did considerable damage, and the street railway companies had to do considerable shoveling of sand and dirt before they could operate their early morning cars.

The ice has been pretty well broken up and cleared out of the lower bay, but there is still much ice further up. Bristol harbor remained in a frozen condition until after the storm, so that the Sagamore was again obliged to suspend some of her trips. However, when the ice is cleared this time, it will probably not return until another winter.

Mr. Archie Barker has sold his periodical and ice cream store on Broadway to Mr. James A. Greene and Mr. William A. McLean, who will conduct it in the future. Mr. Barker will devote his time to handling the product of the Maine Creamery Company in this vicinity, having already built up a large wholesale business along this line.

Historical Society Meeting

Valuable Paper On The Coddington Portrait by Judge Baker.

At the monthly meeting of the Newport Historical Society on Monday Judge Darius Baker of the Supreme Court read a carefully prepared and very convincing paper on the so-called Governor Coddington portrait in the City Hall, Newport. There has been much discussion over the portrait, which has been in possession of the city for many years, and all earlier writers accepted it without reserve as the portrait of Rhode Island's first governor, the first settler of Pocasset now Portsmouth and of Aquidneck now Newport. The Judge in his article showed long and patient research of the old records of Newport, and from them he presents a convincing argument that the portrait was that of another Coddington, of a later generation. The article will be printed in full in the next number of the Historical Bulletin.

After the meeting refreshments were served, Mrs. Daniel B. Fearing and Mrs. Maud Howe Elliott pouring tea. The following new members were elected:—Mrs. Joseph F. Stone, Mrs. William Ennis, Mrs. Charles M. Thomas, Mrs. William B. Franklin, Mrs. Lloyd M. Mayer, Ensign Lloyd E. M. Mayer, U. S. N. R. F., Dr. George K. Swinburne and Mr. Peyton R. Hazard. Mrs. Harriet L. Stevens was made an sustaining member.

Newport Chapter Election

The annual convocation of Newport Chapter No. 2, Royal Arch Masons, was held in Masonic Temple on Thursday evening, when annual reports were received and officers elected for the ensuing year. District Deputy Grand High Priest Wilbur A. Scott, of Providence, presided over the election and installed the officers, assisted by Ex. Arthur G. Newell of Paytucket as Grand Captain of the High, and Ex. Donald E. Spears of Newport as Grand Chaplain. Following the installation ceremonies, the retiring High Priest, William H. Devans, was presented with a handsome Past High Priest's jewel, the presentation being made by Ex. Robert S. Burlingame in behalf of the Chapter. The new officers are as follows:

High Priest—Robert S. Burlingame, King—Kerford A. Nash, Scribe—Henry A. Curtis, Treasurer—Andrew K. McMahon, Secretary—George H. Kelley, Chaplain—Donald E. Spears, Captain of the Host—James P. Cozens, Royal Arch Captain—Alexander J. MacIver, Master 3rd Veil—Alvah H. Sanborn, Master 2nd Veil—Garland B. Reynolds, Master 1st Veil—Harry W. Boudreau, Senior Steward—Chester Staats, Junior Steward—Harry P. Wing, Musical Director—Henry S. Henly, Sentinel—Edward E. Taylor.

The pasteurizing and distributing plant of the Aquidneck Dairymen's Association on Tew's Court is now in operation, and Newport's milk supply passes through there. The board of health has adopted stringent regulations for the production, pasteurizing and distributing of milk, and it is hoped that it will absolutely prevent all danger from such an epidemic as Newport suffered last year when diphtheria germs were distributed throughout the county.

William Ellery Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, has elected the following delegates and alternates to the continental Congress to be held in Washington in April:—Miss Edith M. Tilley, Mrs. Harry A. Titus, Mrs. George W. Barlow, Mrs. William Carry, Mrs. William J. Underwood, Mrs. Winslow Baxter, Mrs. George H. Bryant, Miss Elizabeth H. Bryer, Mrs. David T. Pinniger, Mrs. Thomas A. Lawton, Mrs. Edward A. Brown. The delegates to the State Conference are Mrs. J. Alton Barker, Mrs. Harvey J. Lockrow and Mrs. David T. Pinniger.

The girls of the Red Clover troop, Girl Scouts of America, are to hold a food sale this afternoon at the home of the Misses Hammett on School street. There will be home-made cake, candy, salads, war-bread, etc., and the girls are hoping to realize a considerable amount to add to their treasury.

If the daylight saving bill passes Congress the clocks will be advanced one hour the last day of this month, which will give a lot of afternoon time.

The recent drive for the Salvation Army War Fund was oversubscribed in Newport, the total being well over \$2,500, although the minimum was set at \$2,000.

Ordnance Sergeant Thomas H. Lawton of the Newport Artillery celebrated his eighty-third birthday on Sunday.

RECENT DEATHS.

JAMES HULL.

Mr. James Hull, a well known colored resident of Newport, and for many years a leading market gardener, died at his home off Mann avenue on Tuesday, in his eighty-fifth year. He married a daughter of the late Benjamin B. Gardner, and after the latter's death he carried on for a number of years the successful market garden that he had established. When his health prevented his further activities in this line, the tract of land was sold to Mr. Charles Tisdall, but Mr. Hull continued to occupy the cottage at the rear.

Mr. Hull was well known in his section of the city, and was a familiar figure on the street. His opinion was consulted on many affairs, and he kept well posted on events of general public interest. His wife died several years ago, and had no children.

G. ASHLEY HAZARD

Mr. George Ashley Hazard, one of the best known of the younger men of Newport, died at the home of his aunt, Miss Deborah Stoddard, on Thursday, after having been in poor health for a long time. He was a son of the late George S. and Sarah A. Hazard, and was born in Newport forty-three years ago. He was for a time employed in the Census Bureau in Washington, and had also been engaged as clerk in various Newport establishments. He was well liked and had many friends.

Mr. Hazard is survived by a widow, daughter of Mrs. George E. Vernon, and two children; also by a sister, Mrs. Edwin L. Rice, and three brothers, Messrs. S. Earl, J. Gardner and Leroy T. Hazard.

Mr. Arthur Wellesley Wellington, a former resident of Newport, died in Swansea, Mass., on Sunday after having been in poor health for some time. He came to Newport in 1883 to enter the employ of the late William H. Cotton, and made his home here for some ten years. He was a member of St. Paul's Lodge, No. 14, F. & A. M.

Board of Aldermen.

At the regular weekly meeting of the board of aldermen on Thursday evening, there was considerable business for consideration in addition to the interest felt over the appointment of a chief of police.

Mr. A. B. Commerford and Representative Max Levy appeared before the board in behalf of a number of residents of Ayrault street, to protest against the shutting off of gas there. The gas mains have been frozen for some two weeks, during which time a number of families have been absolutely without gas. The petitioners asked the board to grant them relief from the existing conditions. Former Mayor Boyle was present, and said that the Gas Company is doing all it can, but the deep frost in the ground makes it impossible to locate the frozen places. The matter was referred to a committee to investigate, as some of the street lights are shut off because of lack of gas.

Mr. Reginald C. Vanderbilt submitted a drawing of the proposed improvements about the Vanderbilt Memorial fountain on Broadway, and work thereon will be begun as soon as possible. A number of licenses of various kinds were granted, including a number of dance licenses, but the board adopted a rule that for all public dances matrons should be employed to the satisfaction of the board. The claim of Mrs. W. T. Libby for damages for a wagon wrecked on the railroad crossing, was referred to the representative council, with recommendation of \$300 award.

Captain H. F. Bryan, U. S. N., has been ordered to sea duty to command an important vessel, and will turn over the command of the Naval District here to Captain Joseph W. Oman, U. S. N., who will come here from active duty at sea. Captain Bryan has been in command of the Second Naval Defense District since the United States entered the war, and has made an excellent head for the big establishment here. His departure will bring universal regret, but he has long been anxious for active duty at sea.

Senator Peter G. Gerry has appointed Mr. Robert A. Carr, son of Dr. and Mrs. Clarence A. Carr, as alternate for a scholarship at Annapolis.

Mr. Frederick P. Lee has sufficiently recovered from his recent operation to be able to leave the house.



PORTSMOUTH.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Letter Carrier C. Woodman Chase is having his annual vacation, and Mr. Borden C. Anthony is taking his place on Route No. 1.

Mr. J. Harrison Peckham has been confined to his home by a severe cold.

News has been received that Rev. Frederick W. Goodman has become rector of the Church of the Ascension at Sierra Madre, California. Rev. Mr. Goodman entered upon his pastorate January 1st. He was formerly rector of St. Mary's Church here.

The directors announce that the Newport County Fair will be held as usual next fall. There is a possibility that the legislature may not make an appropriation for the fair, but the directors feel that as it is an agricultural exhibit it is especially important at this time.

Notices are posted about the town announcing the annual Town Meeting to be held at Town Hall on Wednesday, March 6th, according to a new law which has just gone into effect, this date being two months earlier than formerly.

Mrs. George G. Brawley is ill, and under the care of a physician.

Mr. and Mrs. George Anthony who have been spending the winter with their son, William Coggeshall, Illinois and Mrs. Anthony in Chicago, Illinois, have returned home.

Mrs. Frederick Webb and Mrs. Frederick Chase have entertained the Surgical Dressing Committee of St. Paul's Church recently.

Mrs. Hortense Pierce is entertaining her sister, Mrs. Frank Robinson.

Mrs. John L. Borden entertained the Ladies' Association of St. Paul's Church. The ladies spent the time in sewing for St. Elizabeth's Home.

Mrs. William B. Clarke has been ill at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Howard Pierce.

About 30 people went to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Wyatt, where they entertained the Helping Hand Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church at a Washington's birthday party. The rooms were prettily decorated with the national colors. Games were played, and there was music and readings. Supper was served. Favors were presented by the hostess to each person present.

Miss Kate L. Durfee is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Horace E. Remington of Providence.

Mrs. Sarah E. White entertained the Oliphant Club recently.

There was a good attendance at the dance at Oakland Hall Tuesday evening. The dance was arranged by the Oakland Club. Congdon's Banjo Band played. Many were present from Newport and Tiverton.

Mrs. Robert Purcell entertained the Surgical Dressing Committee Wednesday at an all day meeting.

Mrs. William Caswell and her three children, who have been visiting the former's sister, Mrs. Abner P. Anthony, for the past two weeks, have returned to their home in Hudson, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. James Matthews, who have been living on Turnpike avenue, have moved into the cottage on Quaker Hill, recently vacated by Mrs. Harry Dale and family.

Miss Marguerite Holman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Holman, and Mr. Marvin Briggs were married at the home of the bride's parents on Saturday evening at 7:30. The wedding was a very quiet one, only about 60 people being present. These were relatives and a few intimate friends. Rev. Charles Edwin Silcox, pastor of the United Congregational Church of Newport, performed the service by candle-light before an altar of fern and narcissus. This effect was very beautiful and most unusual. The bride wore a pretty white gown, with a veil, a wreath of orange blossoms. Clifton Holman, Jr., nephew of the bride and the little niece of the bridegroom preceded the bride couple and carried baskets of flowers. Miss Edna Malone played the wedding march. During the evening Mrs. Clifton T. Holman sang. Ice cream, cake, fancy crackers and punch were served. The bride's going-away gown was of tulle satin with hat to match. After a short wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Briggs will make their home with Mrs. Briggs' parents. Many beautiful gifts were received by the bride and these were displayed during the evening.

Mrs. Emma Anthony, widow of Edwin Franklin Anthony, died at her home in Providence. She was formerly of this town and is survived by a daughter-in-law, Mrs. Lucy M. Anthony, widow of Edwin Anthony. Mrs. Anthony's death was caused by pneumonia. The funeral was held at St. Paul's Church on Tuesday afternoon. Rev. Robert Bachman, rector, conducted the services. The body was entombed at the Union Cemetery.

Mrs. Herman Holman, of Orange, Mass., is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Holman.

A CLEVER ILLUSTRATION

WITH CONCLUSIVE PROOF.

There is an old formula in philosophy which says that no two things can occupy the same place at the same time. As a simple illustration, drive a nail in to a board and you will find with every stroke of the hammer, the nail will force aside the particles of wood into which it is being driven. Finally making a place for itself, and proving that the nail and the wood do not occupy the same place at the same time.

DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER. Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy cannot occupy the same place at the same time. If you are troubled with frequent pains in the back, if your urine stains linen, if you urinate frequently during the night, and a burning pain accompanies its passage, your kidneys and bladder are in bad shape and should be treated at once.

Every dose of **DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY** slowly but surely pushes aside some of the particles of the diseased organs of the kidneys and bladder. Liver, blood, rheumatism, dyspepsia and constipation, until they completely disappear. Do not lose faith or that faith, if you are not entirely cured by one bottle, because if these diseases have fastened their grip on you the longer and harder it is to drive them away.

Druggists sell it in **New 50 Cent Size** and the regular \$1.00 size bottles. Sample bottle—enough for trial, free by mail. Dr. David Kennedy Corporation, Rondout, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Made Eye Salve for all diseases or inflammations of the eye, etc.

New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

Time table showing local and through train service between all stations may be obtained at all ticket offices of this company.

Time Table Revised February 15, 1918.
Leave New York for Fall River, Taunton and Boston week days, 8:35, 11:15 a.m., 1:15, 3:15, 6:32 (for Fall River), 8:30 p.m.
Hartford—Leave New York 6:55, 7:55, 11:10 a.m., 1:15, 3:15, 6:30, 8:10 p.m.
Taunton and Boston—Leave New York 1:15, 3:15, 6:30, 8:10 p.m.
Fall River—Leave New York 1:15, 3:15, 6:30, 8:10 p.m.
New York—Leave Taunton 1:15, 3:15, 6:30, 8:10 p.m.
New York—Leave Boston 1:15, 3:15, 6:30, 8:10 p.m.
Providence (via Fall River)—Leave New York 1:15, 3:15, 6:30, 8:10 p.m.
11:15 a.m., 1:15, 3:15, 6:30, 8:10, 10, 12 p.m.



Rooms with bath and cold water for \$10 per day; which includes two meals and public shower bath. Nothing to pay in New England. Rooms with private bath for \$15 per day; suites of two rooms and bath for \$20 per day.

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ANIMAL HABITS NOT CHANGED

Sheep Run to the Hills, Hogs Grunt as a Signal, Dogs Fashion Their Own Bed.

Sheep, when frightened, always run to an elevation, because their ancestors originally came from the mountains. They always follow a leader, because the dangerous mountain passes their ancestors had to go in single file. Hogs grunt because their feeding grounds were thick woods, where they could not see one another, and sound was necessary to keep them together.

Dogs have a way of turning around several times before they lie down. This looks very foolish now, but when they were wild things centuries ago, they slept in the tall grass and turned around several times to hollow out a bed, and they have never outgrown this habit, but to this late day they will turn around on a rug just as if they were in the tall grass.

Cats have, perhaps, the most traces of old ancestral habits. Many times they do have a trace of the lion or tiger very near the surface. Their uncertain temper, their purring and growling, their sudden bounds, their tendency to scratch, all come from the forest and the jungle—Indianapolis News.

A fund of \$100,000 for research work in tuberculosis was given to Harvard medical school and \$100,000 to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts by the will, filed at Worcester, Mass., of Mrs. Frances E. Coburn.

LONG LIVE THE KING

Continued from page 2.

front, over which Mathilde had taken house. He was the Mettlich of the public eye now, hard of features, impassive, indelible.

He had staged the affair well. The crown prince, standing alone, so small, so appealing, against his magnificent background, was a picture to touch the heart. Not for nothing had Mettlich studied the people, read their essential simplicity, their answer to any appeal to the heart. These men were men of family. Surely no father of a son could see that lonely child and not offer him loyalty.

With the same wisdom, he had given the boy small instruction, and no speech of thanks. "Let him say what comes into his head," Mettlich had reasoned. "It will at least be spontaneous and boyish."

The first formalities over, and the crown prince having shaken hands five times, the spokesman stepped forward. He had brought a long, written speech, which had already been given to the newspapers. But after a moment's hesitation he folded it up.

"Your royal highness," he said, looking down, "I have here a long speech, but all that it contains I can say briefly. It is your birthday, highness. We come, representing many others, to present to you our congratulations, and the love of your people. It is our hope," he paused. Emotion and excitement were getting the better of him—"our hope, highness, that you will have many happy years. To further that hope, we are here today to say that we, representing all classes, are your most loyal subjects. We have fought for his majesty the king, and if necessary we will fight for you." He glanced beyond the child at the council, and his tone was strong and impassioned. "But today we are here, not to speak of war, but to present to you our congratulations," his devotion, and his loyalty.

Also a casket. He had forgotten that. He stepped back, was nudged, and recollected.

"Also a gift," he said, and ruined a fine speech among smiles. But the presentation took place in due order, and little cheered his throat.

"Thank you all very much," he said. "It is a very beautiful gift. I admire it very much. I should like to keep it on my desk, but I suppose it is too valuable. Thank you very much."

The spokesman hoped that it might be arranged that he keep it on his desk, an ever-present reminder of the love of his city. To this the chancellor observed that it would be arranged, and the affair was over. To obviate the difficulty of having the delegation back down the long room, it was the crown prince who departed first, with the chancellor.

Late in the afternoon the king sent for Prince Ferdinand William Otto. He had not left his bed since the day he had placed the matter of Hedwig's marriage before the council, and now he knew he would never leave it. There were times between sleeping and waking when he fancied he had already gone, and that only his weary body on the bed remained. At such times he saw Hubert, only, strangely enough, not as a man grown, but as a small boy again; and his queen, but as she had looked many years before, when he married her, and when at last, after months of married woe, she had crept willing into his arms.

So, awakening from a doze, he saw the boy there, and called him Hubert. Prince Ferdinand William Otto, feeling rather worried, did the only thing he could think of. He thrust his warm hand into his grandfather's groping one, and the touch of his soft flesh roused the king.

The sister left them together, and in her small room dropped on her knees before the holy image.

In the king's bed chamber Prince Ferdinand William Otto sat on a high chair, and talked, but he viewed his grandfather with alarm. His aunt had certainly intimated that his running away had made the king worse. And he looked very ill.

"I'm awfully sorry, grandfather," he said.

"For what?"

"That I went away the other day, sir."

"It was, after all, a natural thing to do."

The crown prince could hardly believe his ears.

"If it could only be arranged safely—a little freedom—" The king lay still with closed eyes.

Prince Ferdinand William Otto felt uneasy. "But I am very comfortable, and—and happy," he hastened to say. "You are, please, not to worry about me, sir."

The king still held his hand, but he said nothing. There were many things he wanted to say. He had gone crooked where this boy must go straight. He had erred, and the boy must avoid his errors. He had cherished enemies, and in his age they cherished him. And now—

"May I ask you a question, sir?"

"What is it?"

"Will you tell me about Abraham Lincoln?"

"Why?" The king was awake enough now. He fixed the crown prince with keen eyes.

"Well, Miss Braithwaite does not care for him. She says he was not a great man, not as great as Mr. Gladstone, anyhow. But Bobby—that's the boy I met; I told you about him—he says he was the greatest man who ever lived."

"And who," asked the king, "do you regard as the greatest man?"

Prince Ferdinand William Otto fidgeted, but he answered bravely. "You, sir."

"Humph!" The king lay still, smiling slightly. "Well," he observed, "there are, of course, other opinions as to that. However—Abraham Lincoln was a very great man. A dreamer, a visionary, but a great man. You might ask Miss Braithwaite to teach you his 'Gettysburg address.' It is rather a model as to speech making, although it contains doctrines that—well, you'd better learn it."

"Yes, sir," said Prince Ferdinand William Otto. He hoped it was not very long.

"Oho," said the king suddenly, "do you ever look at your father's picture?"

"Not always."

"You might—look at it now and then. I'd like you to do it."

"Yes, sir."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

BANK EXCHANGE IN ECUADOR

Rate Is Established, by President, Who Alone Is Empowered to Make Such Ruling.

A recent law promulgated in Ecuador attempts to regulate the bank rate of exchange as regards drafts to and from foreign countries. It provides for an advisory board to the president, presided over by the governor of Guayaquil and composed of delegates from the chambers of commerce of Guayaquil and Quito, the Agricultural association, each of the banks of issue, and the national bank inspector. The recommendations made by this board, according to Commerce Reports, may or may not be acted upon by the president, who alone is empowered to establish the legal rate of exchange; and any person selling at a higher rate is liable to prosecution, with a penalty of ten times the excess charged.

Export duties, including all surcharges, may be paid by checks or sight drafts on foreign markets where the goods are exported, taking as a basis the value of the pound sterling in the New York market. The drafts mentioned must be sold by the customs collectors at the prices paid for them.

The purchase of foreign drafts is at present very materially restricted, owing to the scarcity of funds in other countries; and it is generally believed that the present law will increase the difficulties.

UNLUCKIEST CITY OF WORLD

Bagdad, Where British Are Now Firmly Established, Has Been Drenched in Blood of Citizens.

Bagdad, where the British are now firmly established, has well earned its reputation of the world's unluckiest city, according to a writer in Pearson's. Not a square inch of the soil on which it stands but has been soaked with the blood of its citizens.

When the Mongols, under their terrible Chief Hinggan, took the city in 1259, 1,000,000 of its inhabitants were put to death. Worse still, Hinggan ruined the whole system of irrigation canals which made Mesopotamia perhaps the richest country in the world, "thereby destroying the work of 300 generations in as many hours."

In 1591 Timur the Tartar sacked the city. He killed all its inhabitants, "save only the holy men," and 60,000 skulls were piled up in pyramids before the walls.

The Persians, under Shah Abbas, captured Bagdad in 1623, after a desperate resistance, and in revenge he ordered 500 of the principal citizens to be tortured to death in public, the executions lasting over an entire week. Three hundred others were executed by hanging them head downward in the city's 300 wells, thereby poisoning the water supply.

Swagger Stick Betrayed.

A discussion, which began with actual preparedness in America and which has continued now and again, here and there, pro and con, was revived, writes a New York correspondent, with the arrest of a fictitious army officer, who, let it be known here, carried a swagger stick. The question, "Why, oh, why, do they carry them?" was intensified by the fact that one of the detectives asserted in English that had it not been for the swagger stick he would never have suspected the camouflage captain. Luck was with the detectives, and when the prisoner was taken to police headquarters he admitted he was not a captain at all, but a bold, bad young man who had been telling naughty lies and stealing automobiles and other knick-knacks ever since war was declared. However, he indignantly asserted that he was illegally arrested to begin with, for the reason that army officers do not wear swagger sticks right now. He seemed to think that his arrest shouldn't count, inasmuch as the detectives were mistaken in their first and most important clue.

Washington Ate Hoe Cakes.

There was no wheat shortage in America when George Washington was a wealthy Virginia planter, before the Revolution, yet that eminent patriot set an example in the conservation of flour which citizens of today would do well to follow, says an exchange.

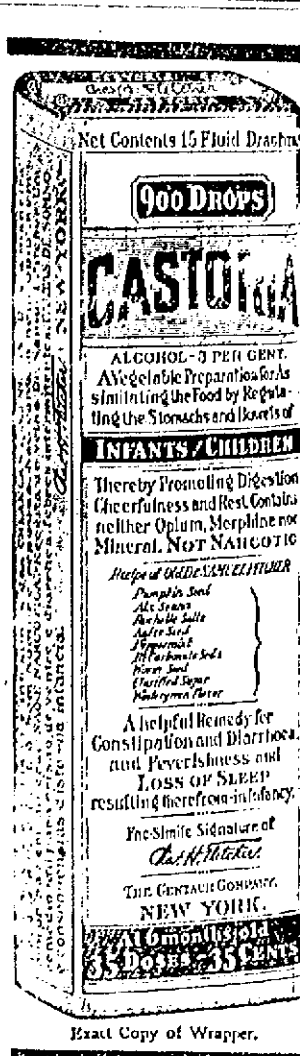
Wheat is not essential to a satisfying meal, the food administrator points out. Corn is an excellent substitute. The following excerpt from Irving's "Life of Washington" is interesting now in view of the agitation for a wheatless diet:

"He was an early riser, often before daybreak in the winter when the nights were long. He breakfasted at seven in summer, at eight in winter. Two small cups of tea and three or four cakes of Indian meal (called hoe cakes) formed his frugal repast."

It is said that, even in the days of plenty, big spreads were an infrequent occurrence in the Washington home.

Lesson in Thorough Bass.

The use of the word "stuff" in the president's Thanksgiving proclamation, comments the Brooklyn Eagle, furnishes the discord needed to emphasize the harmony of the flowing rhetoric. In effect the president says "We are the stuff." If our enemies twist it we shall not care. James G. Blaine was called the "plumed knight" by Ingersoll, and it passed for a due compliment, but Blaine thought it suggested the "white feather." If the president thinks his boys are the stuff, we shall all agree with him. Here's where the kaiser gets a lesson in thorough bass.



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Mothers Know That
Genuine Castoria
Always
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Dr. J. C. Fletcher
In
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ALCOHOL—3 PER CENT.
A Vegetable Preparation for
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the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS & CHILDREN
Thereby Promoting Digestion
Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains
neither Opium, Morphine nor
Mineral. Not Narcotic.

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The Burroughs Statement Machine



The Burroughs Statement Machine prints Months, Dates, "Dr.," "Cr.," "Bal.," makes carbon copies, etc.

It can be furnished in the visible printing style of machine—or with the famous Duplex feature, for storing away balances and giving automatic total of all statements sent out.

It insures accuracy in every statement and sends them out on time.

When your Statements are out it can be used the balance of the month on all your figure work—making complete, accurate records possible.

No cost or obligation to try it out in your own office or store, on your own work.

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Salmon and Acids.

Investigators say that salmon find their way into rivers by means of the presence of acids or alkalis, which, of course, varies in different streams. Even when they are a long way out at sea, says the Youth's Companion, they can discover the trace that will lead them to the bay and the stream that they seek. It thus becomes unnecessary to appeal to a "homing instinct" to explain the return of certain salmon to certain rivers or the "running" of herring to certain localities.

SEPARATE SKIRT STILL WIDE

Plaid Model Is Perennial Favorite, Regardless of the Season or the Fabric Employed.

Style designers may wrinkle their brows to decide whether narrow or wide skirts as a part of suits and one-piece dresses shall hold sway; but separate skirt designers go happily along defining rules that apply to other types of outer apparel, and make plaided skirts that are comfortably wide, regardless of season or of fabric employed. True, plain skirts, bustle skirts, spiral and tulle skirts are shown; but the plaided model is a perennial favorite, while all other skirt types enjoy a fluctuating popularity.

Yokes are being developed on many small skirts of the season, and where either a plaid or a striped fabric is used this is an admirable plan. The fabric may be cut lengthwise for the skirt proper and crosswise for the yoke. If in a striped weaver or if plaid material is employed the yoke may be cut on the bias and a very smart effect shown, other trimming be the dashed result.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Precious Gold.

Since the beginning of the war, the nations of Europe have sent quantities of gold to our shores. So, as far as gold is concerned, we are richer than ever before, comments a financial exchange. But gold, except that portion of it which is made into gold foil, or used for gilding, or made into jewelry, or otherwise employed in the arts, has no value in itself. Gold, in general, is only a symbol of value, of use for buying; and if the goods are not at hand to be bought, the gold is valueless. You cannot eat it, or drink it, you cannot warm yourself with it. As a financial writer said the other day, "if gold were to be discovered in the same quantities in which copper is found, it would be as beautiful and as useful in the arts and sciences as before, but we should have to stop using it for money. You would need 30 pounds of it to buy a pair of shoes, and the price of the shoes would be about \$7,600."

It is her task, then, to feed starving people. If they could eat ships or munitions or anything else but food, it would be some other person's job to do it. But because they can eat and live by no other means than by food, it is a woman's job to feed them.

Wise Bertie.

Mamma—Oh, Bertie, here you are again all covered with mud from head to foot.

Bertie (in tears)—It isn't my fault. I was sailing on a plank, when Willie Mings gave me a push, and over I went.

Mamma—Well, what are you crying so about? Is it painful to be covered with mud?

Bertie—No, it isn't; but I thought that if I came in laughing you would whip me.

JAMES P. TAYLOR,

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Special Bargains!

For the next 30 days we offer our best

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NEW HOME



NO OTHER LIKE IT.

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Purchase the "NEW HOME" typewriter with a life guarantee. It is a typewriter of real value, because it is a typewriter that is first quality of construction, and it is a typewriter that is first quality of construction, and it is a typewriter that is first quality of construction.

WARRANTED FOR ALL TIME.

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LOOSE LEAF BINDERS

We handle the famous I-P Line of Loose Leaf Binders and Forms. You've seen them advertised in the Saturday Evening Post and other publications.

1000 LOOSE LEAF DEVICES AND FORMS FOR EVERY PURPOSE AND FOR EVERY BUSINESS.

Ring Binders, Post Binders (Sectional and Whole), Spring Back Holders, and Patent Steel Ledgers.

MERCURY PUB. CO.,

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NOTICE

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OFFICE OF

Newport Gas Light Co.

181 THAMES ST.

No Coke will be sold or orders received for same until further notice.

Newport

Gas Light Co.

What We Are Made Of.

The average human body, besides the carbon, hydrogen, oxygen and nitrogen of which it is chiefly composed, contains 3 1/2 pounds of lime, 1 pound 11 ounces of phosphorus, 2.23 ounces of potash, 2 1/2 ounces of sodium, 1.85 ounces each of magnesium, sulphur and silica and about one-sixth of an ounce of iron.

Two to Be Supplied.

Mary and her mother were visiting. The little tot ate so much that she was scolded. "Mamma, all I ate was for one hungry, and I got two hungries," was her excuse.

YANKEES FIGHT LIKE VETERANS

Kaiser's Troops Hurlled Back
by New Englanders

GERMAN DRIVE IS SLACKENED

Berlin Said to Have Ordered Commanders to Halt Invasion of Russia—Slaves Reported to Have Recovered Fighting Spirit and to Be on Their Way to the Front

London, March 1.—A strong German attack, following a heavy barrage fire against the American trenches in the Chemin des Dames sector, was repulsed with losses. The well placed American machine guns sent streams of bullets into the advancing enemy and as the German barrage fire lifted the American artillery quickly laid down a curtain of fire, the Germans retiring without a single prisoner. There were no American casualties. Five French soldiers were wounded in the fighting.

The Americans stayed in their dugouts until the proper time, when they jumped to the guns and fought like veterans.

One officer and one man were killed and two were wounded on Wednesday by enemy shell fire. One American soldier was "gassed." The Germans made a gas attack also in this sector, firing fifty projectiles of high percent gas and twenty high explosive shells.

The American soldier is dead and eight are suffering from the effects of poisonous gas, so far as reported, but it is probable that more casualties will develop, as in the Toul sector.

There was an attack on Monday, but the number of casualties to the American troops in this active sector since they became engaged cannot be determined. All the killed and wounded in these operations are from the New England states.

Germany's invasion of Russia has slowed down. During the past twenty-four hours there have been no reports that the Germans were sweeping ahead with the power shown in the early days of the advance toward Petrograd and there are indications that the movement has lost some of its momentum.

The explanation of this fact may be found in an authenticated dispatch from Petrograd which states that the German troops have received orders from Berlin to advance no further. This would seem to indicate that the formal peace terms have been accepted and a treaty has been signed by the Tentonic and Bolshevik delegates, as the Germans refused to grant an armistice until peace had been negotiated.

In spite of the German report that "operations on the eastern front are taking their normal course," and that another Estonian regiment had placed itself under the command of the German staff, it is asserted in Petrograd that the Russian troops have recovered their fighting spirit and that Cossacks, as well as mixed detachments of soldiers, are on their way to the front.

Advices from Bucharest are to the effect that the central powers have communicated their peace terms to King Ferdinand of Rumania, who has been granted a short period for consideration.

Recent unofficial dispatches stated that Rumania would be asked to cede parts of Bessarabia to Bulgaria and give Germany and Austria preferential treatment in commercial and economic relations.

Another Spanish cabinet has fallen. In some quarters it is reported to have resulted because of the insistence of the government in adhering to its policy of strict neutrality toward the belligerents in the war. Public opinion in Spain has become inflamed by the recent sinking of five Spanish vessels by German or Austrian submarines.

French and British troops have carried out raiding operations against the enemy. The French operations were centered at Verdun and the English on each side of the Scarpe river. In both cases prisoners were brought back by the raiders.

On the Italian front there have been encounters by small detachments, and at points the artillery engagements have been quite lively. The air forces of the contending armies have been busy and several small Italian towns have been bombed by the Teutonic aviators.

Soldier Given Five-Year Term
Ayer, Mass., March 1.—John Sanjeon of Cambridge, a private at Camp Devens, charged with feigning illness and making disrespectful remarks to officers when ordered to perform military duty, was given a five-year prison sentence by a court martial.

Britain's February Casualties
London, March 1.—The British casualties during February were 14,922. This is the smallest casualty list suffered by the British in months. Of this number 4512 were killed, 11,393 were wounded and 3537 are missing.

Camp Health Conditions Improve
Washington, March 1.—Rapid improvement in health conditions at all army camps in the United States since the passing of winter is shown in reports for the week ending Feb. 27 made public by the war department.

FOR SLEEPING AT POST

Sentence of Four Americans to Death Approved by Pershing

Washington, March 1.—Convicted of sleeping on post, four American soldiers in France have been sentenced to death. The sentence was approved by Gen. Pershing, but it must be reviewed in the war department and finally passed upon by President Wilson for confirmation or commutation. The men's names are withheld.

These are the first cases of the kind since the American troops went to France. One soldier has been executed there for an unprovoked offense on a French child, and in his case Pershing acted swiftly without referring it to Washington.

In these cases, however, some extenuating circumstances may be found for the men, tired and nervous by "front line" trench duty in a hitherto unknown manner of warfare, to save them from the death penalty at the hands of their own fellows.

President Wilson probably, in the end, will review their cases. Going to sleep on sentry duty has long been recognized as an unforgivable offense, punishable by death, and such cases, rare as they have been in the American army, have furnished some of the most absorbing incidents of history.

DEATHS NUMBER 164

U-Boat Shells Hospital Ship With Red Cross Lights Burning

Swansea Eng., Feb. 28.—The loss of life on the hospital ship *Glenart Castle*, torpedoed in the Bristol channel, is placed at 164. The victims included doctors, nurses and members of the crew. No patients were on board. The vessel had all her Red Cross lights burning.

Thirty-four survivors were landed here. Nothing has been learned of the fate of the others. There were approximately 200 persons aboard the hospital ship, 150 of whom were members of the crew.

The sea was so rough that it was almost impossible to handle the lifeboats, which required continuous bailing by all hands. Two boats were picked up after many hours at sea and the survivors landed here. One boat contained nine men, the other twenty-five.

NINETY-TWO PERISH

But Forty-Four Persons Saved From Wrecked Steamer Florizel

St. John's, Feb. 26.—Boat crews from the Newfoundland steamer *Prospero*, braving the breakers which are battering to pieces the wreck of the Red Cross liner *Florizel* on the ledges north of Cape Race, took off forty-four survivors, all that were left alive of the ship's company of 136.

The death list stands at ninety-two. Of the rescued, seventeen are passengers. Only two of the twelve women on board and none of the four children were saved.

SINKING OF CHEROKEE

Naval Board Will Look Into Disaster Which Cost Many Lives

Washington, March 1.—Secretary Daniels ordered an investigation by a naval board of the sinking of the naval tug *Cherokee* with a loss of twenty-nine lives. The secretary called the particular attention of the board to published reports that the navy had been warned that the *Cherokee* was en route to the Washington navy yard to haul guns and supplies for a southern port when she foundered, according to Daniels.

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BUT SIX OPPOSE RAILROAD BILL

Passes the House and Will Now Go Into Conference

RETURN OF NATION'S ROADS

Provided For Two Years After War Comes to End—Final Rate-Making Authority Vested In President—House Reverses Itself on Two Sections—Speedy Agreement Expected

Washington, March 1.—The bill to govern federal operation of railroads was passed by the house by a vote of 337 to 6. Two Democrats and four Republicans voted against the measure when the final test came. They were: Thomas of Kentucky and Gordon of Ohio, Democrats; Chandler of Oklahoma, Denton of Illinois, Hanger of Iowa and Rameyer of Iowa, Republicans.

The senate previously had passed the bill which now goes to conference for settlement of differences between the two houses. The house bill provides for the return of the roads to their owners two years after the war ends, instead of in eighteen months, as the senate draft proposes, and the house measure vests final rate fixing authority in the president, while the senate would leave this power in the interstate commerce commission.

These two sections of the bill caused spirited fights in the house. Opponents of these features won monetary victories when the bill was discussed in committee of the whole, but on final vote proponents marshaled their forces, mostly on the Democratic side, and succeeded in putting through the bill with these features intact, as framed by the committee.

An amendment by Representative Sweet of Iowa, giving the rate making power to the interstate commerce commission, was adopted in committee of the whole, 181 to 157. This showed almost the full strength for the amendment, as when the vote was taken on final passage it was defeated, 165 to 211.

In the committee of the whole an amendment by Representative Esch of Wisconsin, to limit tenure after the war to one year, was adopted, 133 to 40, but like the Sweet amendment it was thrown out on final passage, 208 to 106.

Both senate and house leaders believe the conferees will be able to reach a speedy agreement on the disputed sections.

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COST OF LIVING SOARS

Potatoes Only Staple to Show a Decline in Twelve Months

Washington, March 1.—Another 2 percent added to the retail prices of food from Dec. 15, 1917, to Jan. 15, 1918, made a total of 25 percent which the cost of living advanced in the year. The bureau of labor statistics announced that eleven of fifteen standard articles increased in price from December to January, the greatest advance being 8 percent in lard.

In the twelve months from January, 1917, to January, 1918, potatoes alone registered a decline in price, being 10 percent cheaper. Cornmeal advanced 77 percent, bacon 64, lard 53, milk 25, hens 29, butter 25, eggs 23, sugar 18 and flour 17.

Total also has increased in price according to the bureau, which takes 100 as the comparative price in 1913, and computes the price in 1917 as 116 for Pennsylvania anthracite stove coal, 116 for chestnut and 117 for bituminous, and in 1918, 123 for anthracite stove coal, 122 for chestnut and 127 for bituminous.

BRYAN REVEALS SECRET

Wears Hair Long to Cover His Somewhat Prominent Ears

Syracuse, March 1.—For twenty years cartoonists have poked fun at the silky fringe of graying hair that circles the head of William J. Bryan.

Hanging over his collar it has been as much an identifying characteristic as the Roosevelt teeth or the Taft endowment. And through it all the great orator has never offered a word of defense or explanation until he revealed his secret while here.

"It's my wife's idea," he explained. "You see, the Lord made me for utility rather than beauty and he gave me ears that stick out a good deal more than artistic standards require. I had my hair cropped away back in 1882 when I was engaged to my wife, and the result was terrible. I almost lost her. She has made me wear my hair long ever since. It is what I call justifiable camouflage."

HENKES IN PENITENTIARY

Degraded Traitor Captain Begins Twenty-Five-Year Sentence

Fort Leavenworth, Feb. 27.—Accompanied by two armed regulars of the United States army, David A. Henkes, the "man without a country," who until a few days ago was a captain, arrived here today from New York.

Henkes starts serving a twenty-five-year sentence for treason in the penitentiary. Clad in the cloth of which his captain's uniform was made, in striped of buttons and insignia, Henkes, with his coat held together by safety pins, was an object of curiosity.

The reduced and disgraced officer was adjudged guilty of treason after repeated efforts to resign his commission. He refused to fight against Germany.

Record in Making Rifles
Washington, Feb. 25.—America has made a record in rifle procurement which ordinance officials believe has never been equaled by any other nation. During the week ended Feb. 2, upon which the statement is based, the production was 72,162.

Tobacco In Army Rations
Washington, March 1.—Tobacco would be included in army rations under a bill introduced in the house by Representative Gallivan of Massachusetts and referred to the military committee.

Costa Rican Revolt Quelled
San Jose, Costa Rica, Feb. 26.—The revolution in Costa Rica has been put down, and order has been completely restored.

Cancelled Stamps Not Wanted
Washington, Feb. 25.—No cancelled postage stamps are wanted by the Red Cross, which has issued a statement advising people not to waste time and energy in saving and forwarding them.

Government Controls Fertilizer
Washington, Feb. 27.—Government control of the fertilizer industry was ordered by President Wilson last night. Authority for the act is contained in the food control law.

Manster Pleads Not Guilty
Boston, Feb. 28.—Harry R. Manster was arraigned in the superior criminal court and pleaded not guilty to having murdered Patrolman Joseph C. Reiser and to several counts of breaking and entering apartment houses and larceny of jewelry. March 25 was set as the date for the trial.

U-Boat Sinkings Increase
London, Feb. 28.—Eighteen British merchantmen were sunk by mine or submarine in the past week. Of these fourteen were vessels of 1600 tons or over and four were under that tonnage. Seven fishing vessels also were sunk. The losses show a considerable increase over the previous week.

Shipbuilders In "Speed" Bet
Boston, Feb. 27.—For a side bet of \$20,000, shipbuilders of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding corporation at San Francisco and at the Fore River yard at Quincy are working to turn out the most torpedo boat destroyers during 1918.

U-BOAT CHASER SAFE
Craft and Crew Were Thought Lost Thirty-Nine Days Ago
Washington, Feb. 27.—Safe arrival at a European port of a 110-foot submarine chaser with a French crew aboard which had not been heard from since Jan. 15, was announced by the navy department.

The little craft was separated from her escort during a terrific gale while bound to Europe. No navigating instruments were aboard, but after being blown down far of their course, the Frenchmen estimated their position and headed for port.

To their remarkable seamanship is attributed the success of the voyage. With the engine disabled by the storm, the crew sailed from behind covering ice fields for thirty-nine days.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address postcard "Cuticura, Dept. 27, Boston." Sold everywhere. Soap 2c. Ointment 15c and 50c.

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ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Stocks and Bonds	\$6,263,478.69	Deposits	\$10,787,710.63
Loans	4,576,042.66	Surplus and Undivided	
Real Estate	50,000.00	Profits	998,559.81
Other Assets	32,184.48	Other Liabilities	2,386.35
Deposits in Banks	790,618.03		
Cash	76,332.93		
	\$11,788,656.79		\$11,788,656.79

Savings Bank of Newport

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Loans and Discounts	\$83,719.05	Capital stock paid in	\$10,000.00
Overdrafts, unsecured, \$113.95	113.95	Surplus fund	85,000.00
U. S. Bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	100,000.00	Undivided Profits	17,571.14
Liberty Loan Bonds, unpledged	4,011.00	Interest and discount collected but not earned (approximate)	3,500.00
Liberty Loan Bonds, pledged to secure State, or other deposits or bills payable	50,000.00	Creditors' Notes outstanding	97,500.00
Bonds, so called, etc., other than U. S. Stocks, other than Federal Reserve Bank stock	2,000.00	Set amounts due to National Banks	215.00
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 percent of subscription)	4,000.00	Set amounts due to Banks and Bankers (other than above)	50,334.21
Value of banking house	21,075.00	Total amount of interest and discount	575.219
Equity in Banking House	2,000.00	Certified checks	7,635.34
Real estate owned other than banking house	2,000.00	Dividends unpaid	610.63
Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	49,775.65	Total of deposits subject to reserve	610,637.73
Cash in vault and net amount due from national banks	82,861.87	U. S. Bonds borrowed for which collateral security was furnished	25,000.00
Exchange for clearing, so-called	7,722.04	U. S. Bonds payable other than with Federal Reserve Bank, including all obligations representing money borrowed, other than rediscounts	50,000.00
Checks on other banks in the same city or town as reporting bank (other than item 17)	4,820.12		
Bank (other than item 17)	5,000.00		
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer	1,100.00		
Interest earned but not collected			
Total	\$1,019,672.01	Total	\$1,019,672.01

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.
County of Newport, ss:
I, Geo. H. Proud, Clerk of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 11th day of January, 1918.
GEO. H. PROUD, Clerk.
PACKER BRAMAN, Notary public.
Correct Attest:
FREDERICK B. COGGESHALL,
WILLIAM B. LANGLEY,
WILLIAM B. HARVEY, } Directors.

NEWPORT TRUST COMPANY

Newport, R. I., August 17, 1917.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Newport Trust Company held August 10, 1917, the following directors were elected for the ensuing year:

R. Livingston Beekman	Peter King
-----------------------	------------

Charles M. Cole, PHARMACIST,

302 THAMES STREET

Two Doors North of Post Office

NEWPORT, R. I.

GET YOUR

ICE CREAM

—AT—

Koschny's

230 & 232 THAMES STREET

OF R. I.

Branch Store, 16 Broadway

Cake, Ice Cream,

CONFECTIONERY.

STRICTLY
FIRST and
CLASS and
FINE

WATER

ALL PERSONS desiring to have water
supplied into their red cross or blue cross
houses, should make application to the
City Engineer, 100 State Street, New
York, N. Y., or to the
City Engineer, 100 State Street, New
York, N. Y.

ASK ANY HORSE

Eureka
Harness
Oil
Grease
Sold by Dealers everywhere
Standard Oil Co. of New York

THE KITCHEN CABINET

Let me tonight look back across the
span
Twist down and dark, and to my
conscience say—
Because of some good act to best or
man—
The world is better that I lived to-
day.
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

OCCASIONAL DISHES.

For the family which has toast daily
and often have the slices trimmed and
crumbs that are
left from prepar-
ing sandwiches as
well as crusts, the
problem of wasting
none needs care-
ful thought. The
crumbs should be
well dried, ground
through the meatchopper, then made into bread. Take
four cups of hot water, a half cup-
ful of molasses, one yeast cake, two
cups of graham flour, and three cups
of bread crumbs, mix and add
enough white flour to make a stiff
dough, let rise, work down, place at
once in tin, let rise again, and bake.Four Quarts of Grapefruit Sher-
bet.—Sometimes when entertaining it
may be convenient to use the follow-
ing: Two and a half cups of wa-
ter, five cups of each of sugar and
grape juice, three teaspoons of gelatin,
one and a fourth cups of
lemon juice. Soften the gelatin in an
additional fourth of a cup of wa-
ter, boil the sugar and water 15 min-
utes, cool, add fruit juice and freeze
as usual.Chili Con Carne.—Take two pods of
fresh or dried chili peppers, two
pounds of round steak, one-fourth of
a cup of pork fat or drippings, one
cup of garlic, a teaspoonful of salt,
a cup of dried beans, four table-
spoons of flour. Soak the beans
over night and let simmer in fresh
water until tender. Discard the seeds in
the peppers or if the dried ones are used
soak them until soft in warm water,
then scrape the pulp into the water
and discard the skin. Cut the steak
in small pieces and cook in fat until
well browned, add the flour to the fat
in the pan and stir until well browned;
add the chili peppers and water and
stir until boiling. Cut two gashes in
a clove of garlic and add it with the
other things to the meat. Cover and
let simmer two hours, adding water
as needed, add salt. Meanwhile the
beans should have become tender, sea-
son with salt and pepper, and mix all
together.

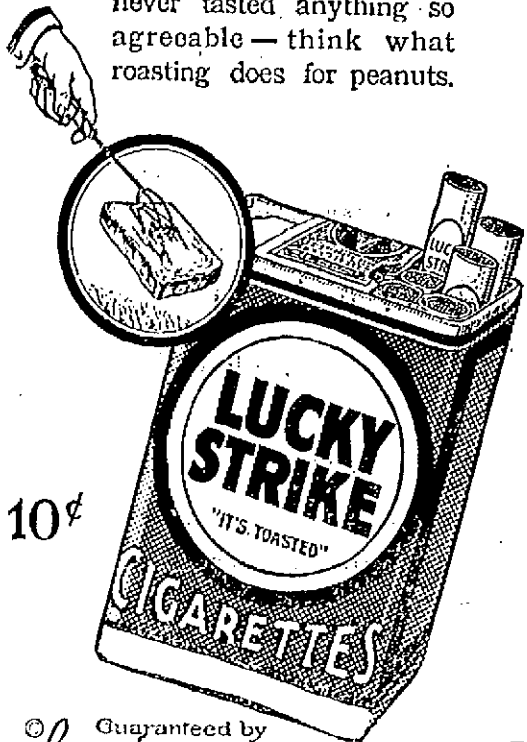
Nellie Maxwell

"Come what may," says the kaiser,
"we are able to confidently look the
world in the face." "Impudently,"
would be a better word than "confi-
dently."The Germans are now using 10,000
submarine boats for food, and presently
there will be need to find sub-
stitutes for the substitutes.

LUCKY STRIKE CIGARETTE

Until this new "smoke"
was made you could never
have a real Burley tobacco
cigarette. It's the best yet.

IT'S TOASTED

The toasting brings out the
delicious flavor of that fine
old Kentucky Burley. You
never tasted anything so
agreeable—think what
roasting does for peanuts.Guaranteed by
The American Tobacco Co.
INCORPORATED

TELLS ABOUT JOHN RANDOLPH

Thomas H. Benton Relates Interview
With Eccentric Man, in Which He
Depicts His Melancholy Mood.Thomas H. Benton in his "Thirty
Years' View" gives an interesting ac-
count of an interview he had with the
eccentric John Randolph of Ronnake.
The interview was at Mr. Benton's
room in Crawford's hotel, in George-
town. It was in the gloom of the eve-
ning, before the lamps were lit. Mr.
Randolph, reclining on a soft, silent
and thoughtful, repeated, as if to him-
self, Johnson's lines on "Sensibility and
Imbecility," that show his life under
its most melancholy form:"In life's last scenes what prodigies
surprise,
Fears of the brave and follies of the
wise.Down Marlborough's eyes the streams
of dotage flow,
And Swift expresses a drivel and a
show."When Mr. Randolph finished repeat-
ing these lines, Mr. Benton said to
him: "Mr. Randolph, I have often
heard you repeat these as if you could
have an application to yourself, while
no one can have less reason than your-
self to fear the fate of Swift."To this Randolph replied: "I have
lived in dread of insanity."While Randolph was not insane in
the ordinary sense of the word, it is
certain that he had occasional tem-
porary aberrations of the mind, and it
was during such times that his talk
was most brilliant, a copious flow for
hours of wit and classic allusion, a
perfect scattering of the diamonds of
the mind.His will was contested on the ground
of insanity, but it was not set aside.

Japanese Sculpture.

When the Mombusho Fine Arts ex-
hibition opened in Tokyo, 7,000 per-
sons, including many notables, were
present. A statue of a nude woman by
Fumio Asakura was removed to a
private room in the Tokyo Academy of
Fine Arts near the exhibition building,
because the police objected to it. A
photograph of the work shows that the
pose is much the same as the well-
known "September Morn" painting, so
well-known in America. It is not so
radical as the "Bacchante" that was
so criticized in Boston, but delighted
New Yorkers. There are 25 other
pieces of sculpture and several hun-
dred paintings.—East and West News.

Edison After U-Boats.

Thomas A. Edison, America's fore-
most inventive genius, has settled
down in Washington with the inten-
tion of "staying until we get some-
thing that will stop the submarine,"
writes a Washington correspondent.
He has taken over the old office of
the late Admiral George Dewey in
the Navy annex and is engaged in im-
portant laboratory experiments de-
signed to produce an antidote for the
U-boat. He is in constant conference
with experts of the navy department.

Thousands Die of Heart Disease.

Heart disease still leads the nation's
mortality lists, causing 114,171 deaths
during 1916, according to vital statis-
tics regarding 70 per cent of the coun-
try's population. Tuberculosis claimed
101,333 victims and pneumonia 68,371.
Subtotal numbered 10,162, which is far
below the average for the past ten
years.

MIX DOUGH WITH SEA WATER

Wider Adoption of the Practice Is Re-
commended by French Naval Phar-
macist, Health Advantages.It has long been a custom in certain
parts of France to make up the dough
for bread with sea-water instead of
using, as is customary, fresh water,
with the addition of salt required to
make bread both healthful and appet-
izing, says the Literary Digest. M.
Albert Saint Bernin, a French naval
pharmacist of the first class, urges the
wider adoption of the practice, which
has, according to him, several advan-
tages; the bread keeps moist longer,
owing to the affinity for water pos-
sessed by the magnesium chloride sea-
water contains; it is very wholesome,
since it provides not only the chlorides
of sodium and magnesium, but other
mineral substances which the body can
make use of.The water must be collected at a
suitable distance from land and should
be taken from a depth of six or seven
yards if possible. The yeast must be
prepared with fresh water and the salt
water used for mixing the dough. The
French writer adds:"Bread made with sea water, useful
for everybody, is to be recommended
especially for growing children, for
convalescents, and for all those who
need to repair the wastes due to fever
or to hard labor."

Half-Way Work.

We are, none of us, so good archi-
tects as to be able to work habitually
beneath our strength; and yet there
is not a building that I know of, in-
telligently raised, wherein it is not suffi-
ciently evident that neither architect
nor builder has done his best. It is the
special characteristic of modern
work. All old work nearly has been
hard work. It may be the hard work
of children, of barbarians, of rustics;
but it is always their utmost. Let us
have done with this kind of work at
once; cut off every temptation to it;
do not let us degrade ourselves volun-
tarily, and then mutter and mourn
over our shortcomings; let us confess
our poverty or our parsimony, but not
believe our human intellect. It is not a
question of doing more, but of doing
better. Do not let us boss our roofs
with wretched, half-worked, half-
engaged rosettes; do not let us flank our
gates with rigid imitations of medieval
statuary. Such things are more in-
sults to common sense, and only unfit
us for feeling the nobility of their pro-
totypes.—Ruskin.

Four-Arc Rainbow.

A four-arc rainbow was seen by a
vessel at sea recently, one pair inter-
secting the other pair. Two arcs are
often seen on land, and three are some-
times seen; but the invariable rule is
that these arcs all have a common
center lying below the horizon. The
explanation of the two pairs of arcs
was, however, quite simple. The sea
at the time was exceptionally calm,
and acted as a gigantic mirror. Two
of the arcs, which had a common cen-
ter below the horizon, were due to the
sun itself; the other two arcs, which
had a common center above the hori-
zon, were due to the reflection of the
sun in the sea.Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

WHEAT PURCHASES FURTHER LIMITED

One Pound of Another Cereal Must
Be Bought in Order to Get Three
Pounds of Wheat Flour—Sale of
Live Poultry Limited—License De-
partment Formed as Branch of
Food Administration in Rhode Is-
land.A Rhode Island soldier in
France writes home as follows:
"Of course we realize that the
abundance of meat, white bread
and sugar we enjoy is due to the
self-sacrifice of the people back
home. We are cheered by it and
more than ever resolved to see
this thing through."
Isn't it worth our sacrifice?Food Administration
has increased the wheat
and wheat substitu-
tes ratio, so that
purchasers of wheat
flour now are ob-
liged to purchase
one-third as much of wheat substitu-
tes. Under orders from Mr. Hoover,
Rhode Island will attain the 50-
50 basis as soon as the supply of
other cereals is sufficient. For the
present, however, Mr. Coats has
ruled that for every three pounds
of wheat flour purchased, one pound
of another kind of cereal must be
bought. Dealers all over the State
are directed to enforce this order
strictly.In order to handle the great
amount of work in connection with li-
censed dealers, Mr. Coats has orga-
nized a License Department of the
Rhode Island Food Administration
and has appointed M. Louis Swett
of Woonsocket to direct the new de-
partment. Mr. Swett's office is in
the State House in conjunction with
the Food Administration's suite. He
will devote all of his time to this
work. Practically every dealer in
foodstuffs is now under Federal li-
cense and the work of checking up
their reports and watching prices and
trade practices, has become so heavy
that a new department was found
necessary.

LIVE POULTRY ORDER

A telegram from Washington de-
signed to increase the egg crop has
been received by Mr. Coats. The
new order follows:"The license shall not until April
30, 1918, purchase, ship, sell or ne-
gotiate the sale of any live or freshly
killed hens or pullets, provided, how-
ever, that this shall not prevent the
purchase, shipment or sale between
Feb. 11 and Feb. 23, of hens or pul-
lets which were either killed or
shipped prior to Feb. 11, to markets
for sale as food, and provided fur-
ther, that nothing in this rule shall
prevent the purchase, shipment or
sale of live hens or pullets for egg
production purposes."In answer to various inquiries
which have been received by the Food
Administration in reference to the
new Victory Bread, it was announced
that any baker will be permitted to
use the name and to advertise his
product as Victory Bread provided
it contains no more than 80 per cent
wheat flour. No stipulation is made
as to what shall be the exact ingre-
dients included in the other 20 per
cent, so long as they are selected
from the extensive list of other cere-
als recommended by the Food Ad-
ministration which includes cornmeal,
cornmeal, barley, oatmeal, rolled
oats, rye flour, rice and rice flour,
potato flour and other similar flours
and meals.Until March 3, rye flour may be
used in making Victory Bread. After
that date it will be placed upon the
same basis as wheat, because rye
flour is now being shipped to the
Allies. Bread made of graham flour
or whole-wheat flour may be called
Victory Bread, as this flour effects
more than a 20 per cent saving over
ordinary wheat flour.

A WOMAN'S WORK

This food-saving problem is natu-
rally a woman's job because 90 per cent
of the food purchased in this country
is purchased by women. This means
that the women of this nation must
shoulder 90 per cent of the respon-
sibility of saving food.Thousands of tons of produce were
saved last summer and are being
saved today because of the patriotic
cooperation of housekeepers all over
the land. But we must save still
more. The outside demands on our
national border are increasing every
day as the shadow of starvation grows
darker and darker on the skyline of
our European associates in this war.You can travel in Poland for hun-
dreds of miles today and you will
not see a child under seven years of
age. They have starved to death!
The starving must look to us for
help, for America is the largest food-
growing country in the world. This
year especially the American farmer,
urged by patriotic motives, has pro-
duced enough food for the American
housewife herself and plenty for her
to share with her European sisters
if she uses economy, buys wisely, and
saves wisely.

Rust Dissolver.

An Italian inventor has patented a
method of cleansing iron and steel
from rust. By his process the metal
is made the cathode in a phosphoric
acid electrolyte. It is claimed that
this acid, unlike others, dissolves
away the rust without attacking the
solid metal, and also tends to prevent
subsequent rusting. The electrolyte
is made by adding 10 parts of phos-
phoric acid to 90 parts of water, or
by adding a 10 per cent solution of
sodium phosphate to 10 per cent of
the acid. A temperature between 50
and 70 degrees Centigrade is recom-
mended.

IN HALF NEGLIGEE

Woman Delights in Tea Gown
Within Confines of Home.Striking Color Combinations Are Used
In These Garments, Which Are
Restful and Feminine.A woman may clothe herself in each
cloth and make her wardrobe her in-
dividuality, but when she reaches the
friendly confines of her home, she
gladly flings aside the practical dress
of the work-a-day world and gratefully
don the soft, clinging draperies of the
negligee or the tea gown. It is restful
and conducive to a pleasant mental
mood to slip into something bewitch-
ing and feminine and enjoy one's ease
and comfort. If only for a moment,
says a writer in the New York Post.
After all it is refreshing to be a mere
woman at times. Most striking color
combinations are used in tea gowns,

Tea Gown With Panel Back.

which at times are almost startling in
effect. But the color scheme varies,
and one may find subdued colors to sat-
isfy a more quiet taste.A sumptuous tea gown is a remark-
able blending of shades. Developed in
graceful lines almost Grecian in effect,
the purple of blue taffeta brocade is
glorified by scattered bunches of Amer-
ican Beauty roses and smaller bunches
of violets. Overdraperies in strangely
contrasting shades fall from the shoul-
ders. One side flares in a brilliant
petunia shade, while from the other
shoulder falls chiffon of dull purple
hue. Both the back and front show
these colors, arranged in unusual
drapery, which terminates in a trailing
line.The outstanding feature of another
unusual tea gown is the straight panel
down the full length of the back. This
inner costume is charmingly wrought
in beige chiffon velvet embroidered in
many colors.

HINTS FOR BUSY WOMEN.

Tailored jackets are less full.
Satin dresses are in great favor.
Chiffon velvet toques are popular.
Small barrel muffs are still popular.
Tulle veils are handed with velvet.
Green is a favorite color in wool
jersey.The sleeveless blouse is almost a
negligee.
Beaver fur is lavishly used for trim-
ming.Ruby red is one of the fashionable
colors.
There is some velvet on almost every
Paris gown.Mantel and broche are in favor
among silks.
Waistcoat fronts appear on knee-
length coats.Velvet suits are having a consider-
able vogue.
Hats are simple in trimming, but
elaborate in line.Rabbit fur is not smart unless it has
been clipped.
Colored satin apples are actually
used on bridal robes.Georgette crepe is excellent for semi-
evening dressing.

Chinese Design.

For satin blouses the Chinese style
is all the rage, and one sees long vests
of black satin or marine blue embroi-
dered with large round or square motifs,
of gold thread, silk or varcolored wool.
Even tiny roses are worked in with
the design with delightful results.The Chinese blouse may be long and
straight or loosely held in by a belt,
and while some of them fasten with a
button on the shoulder others are
closed at the side under the arm. In
the latter case the embroidery outlines
and extends down the sides in charac-
teristic Oriental fashion. Blouses of
this kind are far more harmonious ac-
companiments of the straight skirt
than were the loose blouses of last
year.The man who informs the world that
what the Germans didn't destroy in
Belgium when they went in will be
blown out of existence when they go
out is probably one of those cheerful
optimists who believe in keeping the
worst concealed.

PILLOW ROLL IS NEW IDEA

Covering Head Cost Very Little, as
Most Material Can Be Found in
Family Dress Bag.Some call them slumber rolls, but the
matter what they name, they are
about the most modern word in the
pillow world.The pillow roll is particularly inter-
esting because the covering need cost
very little. Cover the ends with either
velvet or silk; this may be the most
expensive part of the covering, but as
two straight pieces the length of the
circumference of the pillow are re-
quired, it is almost a foregone conclu-
sion that enough suitable material will
be found in the family dress bag, says
a writer in an exclamation.From the center of the uncovered
pillow and measure back the width of
the end covering. Sew the black edge
fast to the pillow, after having
stitched up the seam to fit. Gather
the other edge into the pillow end's
center and hide by a bit of gimp and
a tassel.The middle of the roll is covered by
a coarse cream-colored linen; the cen-
ter is ornamented by stenciled circles,
done with dye to match the colored
ends; in each circle yellow and white
daisies are embroidered, using the
petal stitch; stamping is not neces-
sary.A cross stitch or filled-in border in
a conventional pattern is run midway
between this and the edge.Seam up the linen to fit the circum-
ference, slip it on and tack it in place.
Finish the edge which joins the end
covers with gimp, and a very attrac-
tive pillow is the result.To make the roll itself, turn over
and over an oblong floss pillow, sew-
ing it firmly in shape.

MANY NOVELTIES FROM CHINA

Bits of Embroidery and Brocade
Silk Imported From the Orient
Enliven American Costumes.We are much indebted, just at pres-
ent, to the Chinese for inspiration in
our interior decorating. We have many
times acknowledged that fact.But now we are also indebted to the
Chinese for many charming things
about our clothes, says a fashion
writer. This is partly because the
French designers have looked to that
part of the Orient for inspiration. It
is partly, too, because it seems to be
easier now to make imports from
China and Japan than from Europe.
Hence our shops are filled with lovely
bits of Chinese embroidery and bro-
cade silk—and we must, perforce,
make them wearable.One novelty is the stock collar of
rich Chinese embroidery, with a full
jabot below it in front of lace or fine
muslin, lace trimmed. These jabots
are often made to give a sort of one-
sided effect—that is, they are much
fuller on one side than on the other.
There are often little cuffs, quite odd,
fastening with snappers, to wear with
these collars.Another novelty is made of Chinese
silk, embroidered with metallic
threads. This consists of three-pleat
sets, consisting of neck scarf, hand-
ling and cap, all lined with brilliant
color, with worsted fringe on the
scarfs.

THE FALLING CROWN.

The "falling" crown as shown in
this smart velvet turban is especially
interesting. The narrow cordings af-
ford the only break and a ball button
of skunk fur forms the only trimming.

INCONSIDERATE AND SELFISH.

"Self-love, my liege, is not so great
a sin as self-neglecting," wrote Shake-
speare, "whose time was not as ours.
Were the famous hard among us he
would find no occasion to voice the at-
tention," says Pittsburgh Gazette-
Times. Know you any who are self-
neglectful? Of those given in Shake-
speare's lesser sin there is a plentitude.
If selfishness has not become the major
vice, practiced by all but a fast-disap-
pearing few, observers, themselves per-
haps not free from it, are woefully de-
ficient as lookers-on. Appeal not in
contradiction to the everywhere man-
ifest patriotic sacrifices distinguishing
a people at war. That refutes in no
degree the charge of selfishness justly
laid at the doors of our people. A self-
ish person may give much of his sur-
plus; one self-centered may risk his all
for the common good. These are not
common practices illuminating estab-
lished character. Deeds must be ap-
praised in the light of motives that in-
spired them if just conclusions are to be
drawn. And there is not always clear
definition of "selfishness" in mind.Self-loving, grasping, eagerness to gain
at the expense of others, is the common
understanding of selfishness. In these
manifestations selfishness is not most
frequently apparent. But contemplate
the prevalent lack of consideration
and you begin to sense the truth that
selfishness is the besetting sin of our
time.

